

ERSHLER, B.V.; BYAKOV, V.M.

Data on the recombination of radicals from various tracks in radiolysis, and homogeneous kinetics. Part 1. Setting the problem and calculation of certain parameters of a single spur according to the initial radiolysis yields. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.4:913-915 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Radicals (Chemistry)) (Photochemistry)

32821

S/020/62/142/001/020/021
B145/B101

21.4100

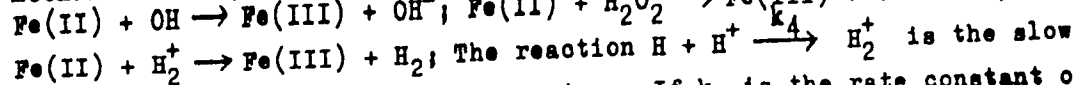
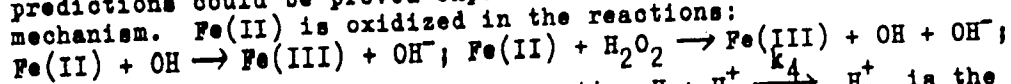
5.4600

AUTHORS: Firsov, V. G., and Ershler, B. V.

TITLE: Slow reaction step in oxidations by hydrogen atoms according to the Weiss mechanism

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 1, 1962, 145-147

TEXT: The effect of the concentration of added U(IV) and of the pH on the yields of radiolytic oxidation of aqueous Fe(II) and U(III) solutions by H atoms was investigated quantitatively to examine whether the theoretical predictions could be proved experimentally on the basis of the Weiss mechanism. Fe(II) is oxidized in the reactions:



step of reaction in the Weiss mechanism. If k_6 is the rate constant of the concurrent reaction $\text{U(IV)} + \text{H} \rightarrow \text{U(III)} + \text{H}^+$, the following equation is obtained for the yield G of the Fe(II) oxidation:

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B145/B101

Slow reaction step in oxidations...

$k_4[H^+]/k_6[U(IV)] = (\frac{1}{2}G - k)/(n + k - \frac{1}{2}G)$, (I), n and k being defined by equation $(n + 2k) H_2O \rightarrow nH + mOH + kH_2 + lH_2O_2$. A comparison of the dependence of G on pH in $U(IV)$ concentrations of $4.87 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $103.37 \cdot 10^{-3}$ moles/liter with the curves calculated according to equation I showed good agreement. In this case, the $Fe(II)$ concentration was $2 \cdot 10^{-3} - 106 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N. Co^{60} was used as source of radiation, the intensity of absorbed radiation being $1.60 \cdot 10^{19}$ ev/liter.sec. In accordance with the theory, the curve has the same form as that obtained in a previous paper (DAN, 138, 1155 (1961)), in which UO^{2+} instead of $U(IV)$ was used as acceptor. According to the Weiss mechanism, the value of the quotient k_4/k_6 does not depend on the used active acceptors of the H_2^+ ion, which was proved experimentally when $Fe(II)$ was replaced by $U(III)$. The value k_4/k_6 calculated from the total yield $G_{U(IV) + U(III)}$ of the oxidation of $U(IV)$ and $U(III)$ was 1.35 in this case, whereas it was 1.25 when $Fe(II)$ was used. For ~ 0.1 N $U(IV)$ solution with an H^+ concentration of ≈ 2 , and with a content of $\sim 1\%$ of $U(III)$, $G_{U(IV) + U(III)}$ was 8-8.2; this

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Slow reaction step in oxidations...

corresponds to the G value of Fe(II) solutions. $G_{U(IV)} + U(III)$ does not change with increasing U(III) concentration. In a pure U(IV) solution, the slow step might be the reaction of uranium with the H_2^+ ions. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: T. Rigg, G. Stein, J. Weiss, Proc. Roy. Soc., A211, 375 (1952). ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: April 3, 1961, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961

Card 3/3

30000
S/020/62/144/005/015/017
B124/B138

5.4600

AUTHORS:

Ershler, B. V., and Byakov, V. M.

TITLE:

Applicability of the equations of homogeneous kinetics to radiolysis by high-intensity bombardments

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1103-1104

TEXT: An attempt is made to prove the validity of the simplified model developed by Allen and others to describe the radiolysis of iron sulfate by fast electrons with absorbed power doses up to 10^{23} ev/cm².sec. The diffusion of radicals is neglected, and, in the case of bombardment of water, constant yields of H, OH, H₂ and H₂O particles are assumed according to the equation $(2k+n)H_2O = (2l+m)H_2O = kH_2 + lH_2O_2 + mOH + nH$. Here k, l, m, and n are the quantities of these particles respectively, obtained from water by an absorbed power of 100 ev. At ordinary intensities the oxidation yield of a FeSO₄ solution is known to be $G_{max} = 15.6$ iron ions per 100 ev, where $2l + m + 3n$. Iron is oxidized by all radicals according to the

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B124/B138

Applicability of the equations...

reactions: $2\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{OH}^-$ (I); $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{OH}^-$ (II);
 $\text{H} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HO}_2$ (III); $3\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{HO}_2 + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow 3\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{OH}^-$ (IV). In the solution
 $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{O}_2$, the Fe^{2+} ion in concentrations between 1 and $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ N and more

is the OH radical acceptor, while the H atom acceptor is composed of O_2
molecules with half the concentration, in an air-saturated solution. The
concentration of all primary radiolytic products increases with bombardment
intensity, which leads to acceleration of the radical recombination reactions:
 $\text{H} + \text{H} = \text{H}_2$ (V); $\text{H} + \text{OH} = \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (VI), and $\text{OH} + \text{OH} = \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (VII). The volume
recombination of radicals is accelerated by the square of their volume
concentrations, and radical capture only to the first power of their volume
concentrations. Thus, in $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{O}_2$ solutions recombination begins to
compete with capture when bombardment intensity is increased, which results
in lower yields of oxidized iron. The following final equation is obtained
for the dependence of the yield of oxidized iron G on the intensity of
bombardment:

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Applicability of the equations...

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$$k_3/k_5^{1/2} = (I/100N)^{1/2} \frac{n - 1/3(G_{\max} - G)}{[(1/6)(G_{\max} - G)]^{1/2} \cdot [1/(O_2)]}$$

where $G_{\max} = 15.6$ (maximum yield of oxidized iron), k_3 and k_5 are the rate constants of the reactions (III) and (V), N is Avogadro's number, and (O_2) (O_2 concentration in the air-saturated solution) $= 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mole/liter. The constant value of the $k_3/k_5^{1/2}$ constant confirms the equation given.

There is 1 figure. The English-language references are: N. F. Barr, A. O. Allen, J. Phys. Chem. 63, 928 (1959); G. J. Hochanadel, J. Phys. Chem. 56, 587 (1952).

PRESENTED: January 14, 1962, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

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L 18876-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4 WW/JFW
ACCESSION NR: AP3006620 S/0076/63/037/009/2016/2021 60

AUTHORS: Byakov, V. M.; Ershler, B. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Data on the recombination of radicals from different tracks during
radiolysis and homogeneous kinetics. 4. Ranges of concentration
and irradiation rates within which the simple radiolysis model is valid

SOURCE: Zh. fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1963, 2016-2021

TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, irradiation, radical, radical theory, radical
capture, radical recombination, radical diffusion, radiolysis,
acceptor, oxidation, reduction, Allen model, track, gamma-ray,
acceptor concentration, aqueous solution, I, fast electron, spur,
electron volt, kinetics, homogeneous kinetics

ABSTRACT: Calculations are made which show that radiolysis of aqueous solutions
by hard gamma-rays and fast electrons can be quantitatively described with a
simplified model according to which radicals and molecular products are generated
in constant yield throughout the entire volume of the solution. The existence of
experimentally determined I-correlation in the radiolysis of some aqueous

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L 18876-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006620

solutions is proof that the active particles in such solutions are radicals rather than excited water molecules. Bibliographic reference to A. O. Allen (The Radiation Chemistry of Water and Aqueous Solutions, 1961). Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Aug62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, NS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 004

2/2

Card

BYAKOV, V. M.; GRAFUTIN, V. I.; CHERNYSHOV, V. V.; KISHNER, B. V.

"Heat transfer in a boiling liquid."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Theoretical & Experimental Physics.

ACCESSION NR: AP4036526

S/0089/64/016/005/0423/0426

AUTHOR: Memelova, L. Ya.; Kukavadze, G. M.; Ershler, B. V.

TITLE: Mass spectrometric determination of very small amounts of boron in certain materials

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 5, 1964, 423-426

TOPIC TAGS: boron determination, boron mass spectrometry, isotopic dilution method, analytical chemistry, boron, mass spectrometry

ABSTRACT: The method of isotopic dilution suggested by G. Morrison and R. Rupp (Analyt. Chem. 6, (1957), 892) was used for the determination of small amounts of boron of the order of 10^{-7} gm in glass, quartz, and silicon. The sample was dissolved (or fused) in sodium hydroxide, internal standard was added which consisted of a known amount of an almost pure boron isotope (e.i. B^{10}), borax was then separated electrolytically, and placed on the filament of the mass spectrometer. The purpose of the pure isotope addition is to render harmless the boron losses during the chemical manipulations, as the determination depends only on the ratio of the spectrometric maxima of $Na_2B^{10}O_2$ to $Na_2B^{11}O_2$ and the comparison with the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036526

naturally occurring isotopic ratio. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63

DATE ACQ: 03Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP, CC

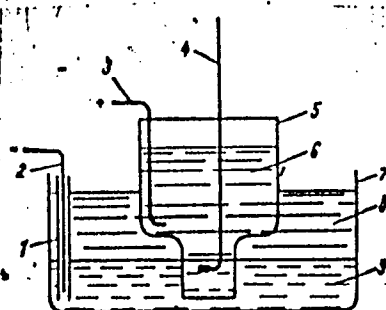
NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036526

ENCLOSURE: 01



Polyethylene two-chamber electrolytic cell:

1 - glass tube, 2 - iron electrode, 3 - platinum electrode, 4 - polyethylene stirrer, 5 - upper bottomless polyethylene chamber, 6 - working solution, 7 - lower polyethylene chamber, 8 - water and sulfuric acid, 9 - mercury

Card

3/3

FIRSOV, V.G.; KERSHLER, B.V.

Mechanism of radiolysis in titanium salt solutions. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 36 no.3:661-662 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

L 21333-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) BSD/ASD(m)-3/IJP(c) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP4044440

S/0076/64/038/008/1973/1977

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, V. N. (Moscow); Ershler, B.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Passivation of the titanium alloy AT-3 in solution of sulfuric acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1964, 1973-1977

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, passivation, AT 3, metal corrosion, sulfuric acid corrosion

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to measure the capacity of the electric double layer during anodic oxidation of metal and thus to evaluate the amount of oxygen which is necessary to passivate AT-3 alloy. For the determination of the capacity of the double layer the active and reactive components of the electrode impedance were measured upon passage of small AC in a bridge circuit (see fig. 1 of enclosure), consisting of constant resistances R_2 and R_3 , investigated cell 1, variable capacitor C_4 in series and variable resistance R_4 . The investigated electrode A (0.8 m^2) was made from sheet metal and placed inside the platinized platinum coil. The capacitance of the electric double layer does not change over -0.42 v .

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044440

to +0.2 v potential interval, i. e. on passage from the active to the passive state. The results indicate that the amount of adsorbed oxygen on AT-3 titanium alloy in going from active to passive state is much less than that required for the formation of a monolayer. The thickness of the passivating oxide film does not exceed several Å. Orig. art. has: 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NR REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 006

Card 2/3

L 21333-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044440

ENCLOSURE: 01

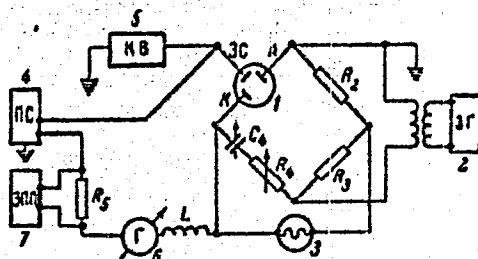


fig. 1
Capacitance measuring bridge circuit

1. cell; 2. pulse generator, 3. oscillograph, 4. potentiostat, 5. cathodic voltmeter, 6. galvanometer, 7. recording potentiometer

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BYAKOV, V.M.; ERSHLER, B.V.

Mechanism underlying the formation of molecular products in
water radiolysis. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:669-672 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Alikhanovym.

L 40882-66 ENT(1) WH/GD

ACC NR: AT6021837

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0084/0099

AUTHOR: Byakov, V. M.; Stepanova, O. P.; Ershler, B. V. 5/

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow
(Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki) B+1

TITLE: Heat transfer and mixing in a boiling liquid

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. III: Teplo- i massoperenos pri fazovykh prevrashcheniyakh (Heat and mass transfer. v. 3: Heat and mass transfer in phase transformations) Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 84-99

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, boiling, turbulent mixing

ABSTRACT: The article first considers the growth of individual bubbles of vapor in a superheated liquid. If the radius, R , of the bubble is sufficiently great so that the capillary pressure due to the curvature of the surface can be neglected, the determining factor in the growth rate of a bubble of vapor is the rate of heat supply from the surrounding medium. The situation is described by the following equation:

$$\rho^* L \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \right) = 4\pi R^2 \kappa (T - T^*) \left(\frac{3}{\pi a t} \right)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

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ACC NR: AT6021837

Here L is the heat of vapor formation; ρ " is the density of the vapor; T " is the temperature of the vapor; κ and α are, respectively, the coefficients of the thermal conductivity of the liquid and the thermal diffusivity. Next follows a mathematical treatment of the case of the growth of a spherical bubble which is moving with respect to the liquid. Further sections of the article are devoted to a mathematical development for a vapor bubble in a boiling liquid, of turbulent diffusion in a boiling liquid, and a consideration of the laws governing the bubbling process. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *MLT*

ERSLER, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Semiconductors for thermoelectric generators. Trudy L'VT no.71:54-56
'64. (MIRA 18:10)

ERSLER, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using cables with aluminum cores on rivercraft. Rech. transp.
24 no.11:26-27 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

ERTE I.A.
LIVUL'YEV, B.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dozent; GUROVSKIY, N.Ya.,
inzhener; ERTE, I.A., inzhener.

Review of I.IA. IUKhim's and N.D. Zolotnitskii's books on safety engineering ("Safety measures in carpentry, stonemasonry and construction work." "Safety measures in pipe laying and plumbing." "Safety measures in mechanical woodworking, mechanical metalworking and forge work in building." I.IA. IUKhim. "Safety engineering in construction work." N.D. Zolotnitskii. Reviewed by B.V. Liul'ev, N.IA. Gurovskii, I.A. Erte).
Gor.khoz. Mosk. 24 no.2:44-46 F '50. (MLRA 7:11)
(Building--Safety measures)

ERTEL, A. M.

Ertel, A. M. (USSR). (Magnetic Variometer). Russian Patent 126221, issued February 1934.

This invention relates to a magnetic variometer in which the effect of the magnetic field is increased by using iron rods fixed at both sides of the movable magnetic system of the variometer, the direction of the axis of the rods being along one straight line.

Claims allowed - 2.

ERTEL', A. M.

"The Hydro-Dynamic Theory of Lubrication on the Basis of the New Assumptions,"
Prik. mat. i mekh., 3, No.2, 1939

ENTEL', A. M.,

"Theory of Semiliquid Friction" No. 9, 1964 Iz. Ak. Nauk. SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk.

BR-52057019

MEYER, A. E.

"Hydrodynamic Conditions of Operating a Bearing in the Variable Process of Semiliquid Friction." No. 9, 1949. Iz. Ak. Nauk. SSSR. Strel. Tekn. Nauk.

RR-58959019

ERTEL', G., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Research into the melting of diaryliodo-salts." Moscow, 1960. 6 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 133)

83137

S/020/60/133/005/015/019
B016/B060

5.3200
AUTHORS:

Reutov, O. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Ertel', G. A.,
Ptitsina, O. A.

TITLE:

Reaction of Isotopic Exchange Between the Boron Fluorides
of Diaryl Iodonium⁺ and the Aryl Iodides Marked With I¹³¹ 19

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 5,
pp. 1108-1110

TEXT: Basing on results obtained by A. N. Nesmeyanov (Refs. 1-5), L. G. Makarova and A. N. Nesmeyanov (Ref. 4), the authors arrived at the conclusion that the reaction mentioned in the title is possible; it was studied by them and can be represented as follows:

$$\text{Ar}_2\text{I}^+\text{BF}_4^- + \text{ArI} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ar}_2\text{I}^+\text{BF}_4^- + \text{ArI}(\text{I} = \text{I}^{131})$$

The methods of producing the reagents required and of determining the activity are described. Table 1 gives the Ar_2IBF_4 synthesized by the authors for the first time, along with melting temperatures, analyses, and yields. The reaction of

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Reaction of Isotopic Exchange Between the
Boron Fluorides of Diaryl Iodonium and the
Aryl Iodides Marked With I^{131}

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B016/B060

isotopic exchange discussed here was found to take place only near the temperature at which diaryl iodonium boron fluoride decomposes. The authors studied the reactions of diphenyl iodonium boron fluoride with iodo benzene, and of di-(p-chlorophenyl)-iodonium boron fluoride with p-chloro-iodo benzene, of di-(p-bromophenyl)-iodonium boron fluoride with p-bromo-iodo benzene, of di-(p-tolyl)-iodonium boron fluoride with p-iodo toluene, of di-(p-anisyl)-iodonium boron fluoride with p-iodo anisole, of di-(m-carbethoxy-phenyl)-iodonium boron fluoride with m-iodo-benzoic acid ethyl ester, as well as of di-(m-nitro-phenyl)-iodonium boron fluoride with m-iodo-nitro benzene. Table 2 gives the experimental conditions (temperature and period of reaction), moreover the degree of exchange and the diaryl iodonium boron fluoride yield. Because of varying thermal stability of the compounds, the experiments could not be carried out at the same temperature. Concerning the influence of the nature of the substituent in para- or meta-position of the benzene ring on the reaction rate of isotopic exchange it can therefore be only said that electronegative substituents delay the

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Reaction of Isotopic Exchange Between the
Boron Fluorides of Diaryl Iodonium and the
Aryl Iodides Marked With I^{131}

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B016/B060

reaction. This circumstance is apparently caused by the decrease of electron density on the iodine atom in the XC_6H_4I , with X being an electronegative substituent. In the case of non-substituted phenyl and in the monosubstituted benzene ring, diaryl iodonium boron fluorides form with a sufficiently high activity. The reaction of isotopic exchange can be recommended as a convenient method of producing I^{131} -marked diaryl iodonium salts. There are 2 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V.
Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1960

Card 3/3

09907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

53700

2209

AUTHORS: Ptitsyna, O. A., Reutov, O. A., and Ertel', G.

TITLE: Synthesis of organoantimony compounds by means of diaryl iodonium salts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1961, 265-270

TEXT: To synthesize organoantimony compounds, the authors used iodonium salts, a method which they had described earlier. To determine the optimum conditions, they decomposed both the double salt of diphenyl iodonium chloride and of antimony trichloride, as well as a mixture of $(C_6H_5)_2ICl$ and $SbCl_3$. The double salt $[(C_6H_5)_2ICl]_2 \cdot SbCl_3$ was prepared by pouring together the solutions of diphenyl iodonium chloride and of antimony trichloride. Independently of the ratio of initial components, it had the same composition. The double salt $[(C_6H_5)_2ICl]_2 \cdot SbCl_3$ was decomposed with antimony powder in acetone or ethyl acetate at different temperatures and different ratios of reagents.

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Synthesis of organoantimony ...

The following table shows the results of this study:

Molecular ratio of the double salt and antimony	Reaction conditions	Time of reaction, in hr	Total yield of organoantimony compounds, in %
1 : 1.6	in acetone at room temperature	25	15
1 : 4.8	- " -	55	33
1 : 3.0	in boiling acetone	3	63
1 : 4.8	in ethyl acetate at room temperature	55	38
1 : 4.8	in boiling ethyl acetate	6	22
1 : 4.8	- " -	12	27

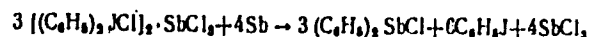
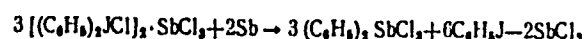
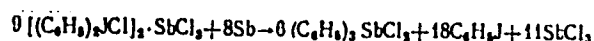
The yield was referred to the iodonium double salt used for the reaction. The table shows that boiling acetone is the best solvent. A mixture of organoantimony compounds:

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B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...



forms in the decomposition of the iodonium double salts by antimony powder just as in the decomposition of the double diazonium salts. The above-described method has the disadvantage that it is based on the preparation of iodonium double salts. The authors proved, however, experimentally in the present study that in the decomposition of mixtures $(C_6H_5)_2ICl$ and $SbCl_3$ with antimony powder in boiling acetone, the organoantimony compounds formed with the same yield as in the decomposition of the double salt $[(C_6H_5)_2ICl]_2 \cdot SbCl_3$. The decomposition of the Ar_2ICl and $SbCl_3$ mixture by antimony in boiling acetone was further applied by the authors to the synthesis of organoantimony

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B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

compounds with other radicals. As it may be seen from Table 2, the diaryl iodonium chloride decomposition with antimony in the presence of SbCl_3 leads to mixtures of organoantimony compounds in satisfactory yield (60-70%). In this case, the organoantimony compounds are obtained by subjecting the diaryl iodonium double salts of antimony trichloride to decomposition. The authors base this assumption on the fact that when boiling the mixture of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}$ and SbCl_3 in acetone in the absence of antimony powder, they obtained only a double salt only from the acetone solution of the following composition $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}]_{1.8} \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$. The salt obtained is very likely a mixture of two iodonium double salts $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl} \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$ and $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}]_2 \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$. Furthermore, the authors answered the question as to whether organo-metal compounds of antimony may be obtained by the interaction of diaryl iodonium chloride with antimony powder in the absence of antimony trichloride. They found that organoantimony compounds formed in the reaction of diphenyl iodonium chloride with antimony in acetone, that

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B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

the yield, however, depended on the kind of antimony used. Thus, the yield was 28% when a fine-ground powder of metallic antimony was used. It was 24% when antimony prepared in the following way was used: An equimolar quantity of zinc powder was admixed to the solution of SbCl_3 in dilute hydrochloric acid; the resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed out with dilute hydrochloric acid, water, and a sodium carbonate solution (to remove HCl traces), then washed again with water, alcohol, and ether, and dried in air. The yield in organoantimony compounds was 50% if the antimony thus prepared was used (but without sodium carbonate treatment). When decomposing $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}$ with fine-ground antimony powder in the presence of hydrochloric acid traces, the authors obtained a 52% yield. On the basis of these data, they finally state that hydrochloric acid promotes the formation of organoantimony compounds in the decomposition of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}$ with antimony. From the mentioned data it may be seen that the decomposition of diphenyl iodonium chloride with antimony leads to the formation of organoantimony compounds. Thus, antimony trichloride favors this reaction. When diphenyl iodonium iodide was used instead of diphenyl iodonium chloride, the yield

Card 5/6

89907

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

in organoantimony compounds fell considerably (9% as compared to 50%).
There are 2 tables and 15 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1959

Card 6/6

PTITSYNA, O.A.; KOZLOVA, A.N.; REUTOV, O.A.; Primal uchastiye ERTEL',
G., aspirant

Synthesis of organoantimony compounds via double diaryliodonium
salts of antimony pentachloride. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:
634-638 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Antimony organic compounds) (Iodonium compounds)
(Antimony chlorides)

ERTEL, Gunter, inz.

Standardization and further development of long-distance
belt conveying. Uhl 7 no.2:71-76 '65.

1. Institute of Conveying Engineering, Leipzig.

L 31368-66 EWT(d)/FEC IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6021119

SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/65/069/04-/0193/0197

AUTHOR: Cadez, Marjan (Professor; Doctor; Belgrade); Ertel, Hans (Professor; Doctor; Berlin)

ORG: [Cadez] Institute for Meteorology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; [Ertel] Institute for Physical Hydrography, DAW, Berlin (Institut für Physikalische Hydrographie der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften)

TITLE: Analogous characterizations of the continuity equation

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 4-5, 1965, 193-197

TOPIC TAGS: Lagrange equation, partial derivative

ABSTRACT: Analogous characterization of the continuity equation was accomplished by combining the local differentiation with respect to time and the Lagrangian equations for continuity. The analogous characterization thus obtained represents material variables, as verified by the rule for the differentiation of determinants together with the commutative property of partial derivatives. Orig. art. has: 22 formulas. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 CC

L 35969-66 FCC

ACC NR: AP6027386

SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/65/069/006/0327/0331

AUTHOR: Cadoz, Marjan (Professor; Doctor; Belgrade); Ertel, Hans (Professor; Doctor; Berlin)

ORG: [Cadoz] Faculty of Applied Mathematics, Institute of Meteorology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade (Prirodno-Matematički Fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Meteorološki Zavod); [Ertel] Institute for Physical Hydrography, DAW, Berlin-Friedrichshagen (Institut für Physikalische Hydrographie der DAW zu Berlin)

TITLE: Sedimentation in the atmosphere under persistence of the intrinsic sources of the turbulent diffusion stream

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 6, 1965, 327-331

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric diffusion, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The downward motion of suspended particles in the atmosphere near the ground level was investigated by introducing the principle of persistence for the intrinsic sources of the turbulent diffusion flow. The data calculated on the basis of the considerations discussed correlated well with observed values. Orig. art. has 15 formulas. [Orig. art. in German.] [JPRS: 34,270]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

ERTELIS, U.YA.
USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule

D-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 698

Author : Laya, M.V., Ertelis, U.Ya.
Inst : -
Title : Concerning the Thermal Stability of Complex Molecules.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Rzhsk. ped. in-t, Raksti Rigas ped. inst.,
1957, 4, 151-156

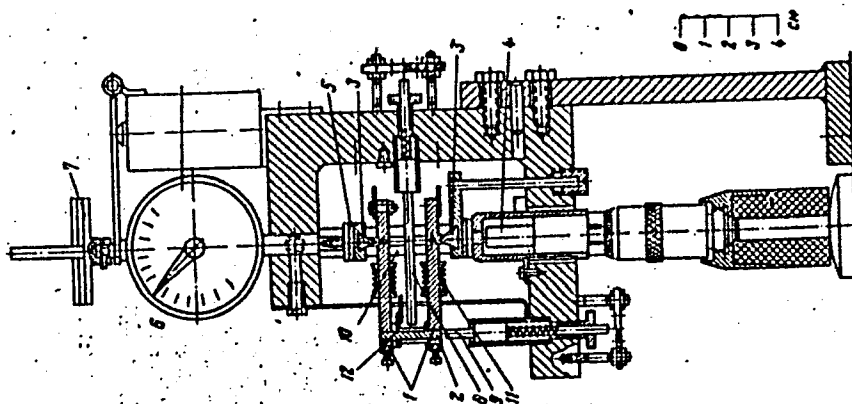
Abstract : The authors compute the decay probability relative to the
valent bond of a linear three-atom molecule. Unlike the
work by I.V. Obreimov (Zh eksperim i teor fiziki, 1946,
19, 396), account is taken of the anharmonic nature of
the oscillations. The sought probability turns out to
be dependent on the vibrational energy at a given bond
and on the anharmonicity constant, and increases with the
latter.

Card 1/1

L 24443-66

ACC NR: AP6007832

0



6 and weight platform 7. The current for heating the specimen is fed to the holder through flexible wires which do not add any force. Heating of the specimen is monitored by thermocouples at the side 8 and the end 9 of the specimen. When it is necessary to take special precautions against contamination of the specimen, the side thermocouple may be removed from the heating zone after heating conditions have been determined for a whole series of identical specimens. While the specimen is being heated, the top holder moves freely upward along guides 10. Heating elements 11 may be used for more uniform heating of the specimen. Resistance oven 12 has the same

Card 2/3

L 24443-66

ACC NR: AP6007832

function. The device has been used for studying the effect which dislocations have on the diffusion of elements in groups III and IV in germanium. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/36

ERTEV¹AN, L. N.

Ertev san, L. N. and Kokina, E. B. - "Some observations on the biochemical changes in the blood in hypertonia during its surgical treatment," Trudy Leningr. gosspitalya dlya lecheniya invalidov Otechestv. voyny, Leningrad, 1948, p. 31-24

SO: U3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

ERTEVTSAN, L. N.

Ertevtsan, L. N. - "Some observations on the condition of peripheral vessels in persons suffering from hypertonia during surgical treatment," Trudy Leningr. obl. gosspitalya dlya lecheniya invalidov Otechestv. voyny, Leningrad, 1948, p. 355-59

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

ERTEVTSIAN, L.N.

Third All-Russian Scientific Conference of Neurosurgeons. Vop.neurokhir.
17 no.2:59-63 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Nervous system--Surgery)

NETEVTSIAN, L.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Fourth All-Russian Conference of Neurosurgeons on Theory and Practice. Vopr. neirokhir. 17 no.6:56-60 N-D '53. (MLA 6:12)
(Nervous system--Surgery)

ERTEVTSIAN, L.N.

Remote results of surgical treatment of hypertension. Vop.neiro-
khir. 18 no.2:35-43 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya neyrososudistyykh zabolevaniy Leningradskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni prof. A.L. Polenova.
(Postupila v redaktsiyu 23.IX.1953)
(HYPERTENSION, surgery,
*results, remote)

BONDARCHUK, A.V., professor; ~~ERTSEVTSIAN~~ EVTSIAN, L.N.; SAVCHENKO, Yu.N.

First conference of Bashkir neurosurgeons. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.3:
46-47 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:8)

(BASHKIRIA--NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

ERTEVTSIAN L.N.
SHAMOV, V.N., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, professor; ERTEVTSIAN, L.N.
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Organization of neurosurgical care in province and city hospitals
in the R.S.F.S.R. Sov.med. 21 no.4:143-147 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Glavnyy neyrokhirurg RSFSR, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Shamov)
(NEUROSURGERY
in hosp. in Russia)

ERTEVTSIAN, L.N.

SHAMOV, V.N., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.; ERTEVTSIAN, L.N.

Work of the Leningrad Neurosurgical Institute in training personnel.
Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.2:52-55 M-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(BRAIN--SURGERY)
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

ERTEVTSIAN, L.N., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Change in arterial pressure in hypertensive patients during
surgery. Klin.med. 36 no.11:50-54 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(HYPERTENSION, physiol.
eff. of surg. on arterial pressure (Rus))

ERTEVTSIAN, L.N.

Changes in the electrocardiogram in cats with a brain trauma and radiation sickness. Med. rad. 8 no.3:38-43 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo neyrokhirurgicheskogo instituta imeni prof. A.L. Polenova (dir. - prof. V.M.Ugryumov).

ERTEVTSIAN, L.N., kand. med. nauk

Pathomorphological changes in the brain in cats following
surgical injury. Vop. neirokhir. 27 no.4:52-55 J1-Ag'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni A.L.
Polenova (dir. - prof. V.M.Ugryumov).

ERTEVTSYAN, Ye.K.

Parasites of scale insects of greenhouse plants in the
Erivan region. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.11:
99-104 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR. Submitted May 26,
1965.

ERTL, Istvan

The use of conveying trundles. Musz elet 16 no.20:12 '61.

ERTL, Istvan

Corrugations on rails. Musz elet 18 no.26:10 19 D '63.

ERTL, Istvan

Street loadings in city transportation. Kozleked kozl 19
no.44:736-739 3 H '63.

ERTL, Istvan, foeloado

Using small-capacity containers in Hungarian transportation
is 15 years old. Kozleked kozl 21 no.1:10-13 3 Ja '65.

1. Financial Department of the Ministry of Transportation and
Postal Affairs, Budapest.

ERTL, J.

"The 1st Czechoslovak National Glider Contest" p. 12; "What does it mean?" p. 13;
(REFULES, Vol. 6, No. 18, Sept. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

ERTL, J.

"Gliders in Slovakia", P. 440, (KRIDLA VLASTI, Vol. 4, No. 19, Sept. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

ERTL, J.

"Activity of Our Gliding Stations", P. 243, (KRIDLA VLASTI, No. 11, May 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

ERTL, Jozsef (Bratislava)

Bratislava is the site of ~~the~~ 1st Stunt Flight World Championship.
Repules 13 no.5:10-13 My '60.

ERTL, Jozsef

The Czechoslovak Stunt Flying Championship. Repules 14 no.10:7 0 '61.

1. A szlovak területi "Obranca vlasti" foszerkesztoje.

AROS, B.; ERTL, M.

Hypothalamic changes in renal hypertension. Acta morph. acad. sci.
hung. 11 no.3:311-318 '62.

1. Institute of Histology and Embryology (Director: Prof. I. Toro),
Medical University, Budapest.
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (HYPERTENSION RENAL) (PARABIOSIS)
(VASOPRESSIN)

ERTL, Milan

The 6th Conference of Czechoslovak Hydrobiologists and Ichthyologists.
Vestnik CSAV 71 no.1:88-89 '62.

ERTL, MILAN.

Rhizopoda raseliniska Bor (Orava). Bratislava, Vyd. Slovenskej akademie vied, 1955. 39 p. (Slovenska akademia vied. Sekcia 2. Prace. Seria biologicka, zv. 1, zosit 12) (Rhizopoda of the Bor peat bog in the district of Orava. German and Russian summaries. illus., bibl.)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

BRTL, 11.

Critical remarks on the species *Urtica dioica* L. Willd. p. 413.
BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademija vied) Bratislava. Vol. 1, no. 7,
1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

ERTL, M.

ERTL, M. Colonies of cladocera and copepoda on two Orava moors. p. 465.

Vol. 11, No. 8, 1956.

BIOLOGIA

SCIENCE

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

—
So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

ERTL, M.; JURIS, S.

Plankton of astatic waters in the area of Orava Dam.

P. 352, (Biologia) Vol. 12, no. 5, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

ERTL, M: VIANOVSKY, M

"List of Cladocera found on the Great Schutt, 1953-1957."

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 6, 1958

Monthly List of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclas

SAV, Milan

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: C. Sc. /Candidate of Sciences/

Affiliation: Biological Institute SAV /Slovenska akademia ved; Slovak Academy
of Sciences/ (Biologicky ustav SAV), Bratislava

Source: Bratislava, Nasa Veda, Vol VIII, No 7, 1961, pp 408-411.

Data: "Life in the Branches of the Danube River."

GPO 981643

ERTL, Milan; ERTLOVA, Eva; LAC, Jan; VRANOVSKY, Marian

Bibliographic survey of the hydrofauna of the Czechoslovak section of the Danube during the year 1918-1958. In German. Biologia 16 no.1:57-73 '61. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Biologisches Institut der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung der Zoologie, Bratislava.
(DANUBE RIVER) (CZECHOSLOVAKIA--FRESH-WATER FAUNA)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ERTL, Milan ; Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Department of Hydrobiology at the Biological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences [CSAV, Biologicky Ustav Slovenskej Akademie Vied, Oddelenie Hydrobiologie], Bratislava.

"Contribution to the Information on Winter Zooplankton of Strbske Pleso ".

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 10, 1963, pp 787 - 791

Abstract: The amount of the plankton and the distribution of varieties of which it consists are given. The samples were taken at the beginning of April 1963 when the water was covered with a 70 cm thick layer of ice. 10 cm below ice oxygen content was 6 mg/l at the bottom at 17 m no oxygen was found. pH was 6.7. Keratella hiemalis formed 85% of the plankton. 1 Figure, 3 Tables, 2 Czech, 4 Polish, 3 German, 2 Hungarian references.

L 59583-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020536

CZ/0049/64/000/009/0675/0689

AUTHOR: Ertl, Milan (Graduate biologist, Candidate of sciences); Vranovsky, Marian
(Graduate biologist)

TITLE: Zooplankton of Poprad Mountain Lake

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 9, 1964, 675-689

TOPIC TAGS: biologic ecology, microbiology, surface water

ABSTRACT: There are only a limited number of species occurring in the lake. In pelagic waters it varied from 470/liter to 59/liter. The dominant organism throughout the year is Keratella hiemalis Carlin, which is most frequent at the time of the melting of the ice. Its proportion in the total number of organisms varied from 0.5 to 98.8%. In July 62, 105 organisms of Cyclops taticus Kozminski were found in 1 liter of water. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie hydrobiologie, Bratislava (Hydrobiology Department, Biological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar64
NR REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 018

SUB CODE: LS, ES
JPRS

Card 1/1

Hydrobiology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ERTL, Milan: Institute of Biology of the Countryside, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Department of Hydrobiology (Ustav Biologie Krajin Slovenskej Akademie Vied, Oddelenie Hydrobiologie), Bratislava.

"Zooplankton of the Czechoslovak Section of the Danube."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 7, 1966, pp 545 - 548

Abstract: The amount of zooplankton in the investigated part of the Danube is not too great because of the high flow velocity of the water. Rotifera form the greatest part of the zooplankton. In the nannozooplankton flagellata are found most frequently; they occur mostly in the fall. Ciliata are rather rare. Small amoebas are found in substantial numbers because of the high seston content. 7 Czech, 2 East German references. (Manuscript received 24 May 65).

1/1

6562125

28. The problems of up-to-date management in shunting stations, by R. Ertl. (Magyar Közlekedés, Mely és Vízépítés" - Communication and Civil Engineering in Hungary - Vol. I, No. 7-8, pp. 332-339, July-Aug. 1949)

Gravitation principles are the basis for up-to-date shunting Hungarian requirements will be best met by cat's back (double incline) shunting stations consisting of the following main groups: receiving yard group, cat's back, cross-over from up to down line group, marshalling track group and departure line group. General description of the various kinds of shunting stations which may be arranged by the combination of the different groups. The capacity of the cat's back determines the efficiency of the whole station and even with short tracks will yield increased efficiency. From an economical point of view it is practical for larger stations to have two cat's backs of varying height for summer and winter operations.

Correct planning and location of the cat's back in respect to elevation and length. - Brake problems. - Time-Way charts of poorly rolling cars. As proven in the case of a Budapest marshalling yard (Ferencváros), through a simple reconstruction, the efficiency of the cat's back can be raised by 30 per cent. Correct brake handling may yield another 100 per cent. Stop block and rail brake. Switch shunting and its automatization. Loudspeakers, wirelers, flashinglights and letter about pneumatic post) as the most up-to-date equipment. The efficiency of shunting stations may be augmented to twice or even more of its volume by clever utilization of general conditions and use of modern equipment

657 47 658 53 (Ab-It 62)

ERTL, R: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

TECHNOLOGY

KÖZLEKEDÉSTUDOMÁNYI SZEMLE. (Közlekedés- és Közlekedéstudományi
Egyesület) Budapest.

ERTL, R: VARGA, I. The Pioneer Railroad of the Hungarian State Railways
to Mount Szechenyi is 10 years old. p. 314.

Vol. 8, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEA) LCV 10. 8, NO. 3
March 1959, Unclass.

ERTL, R.

Possibilities and advantages of introducing reversing-shuttle train sets in the passenger traffic of the Hungarian State Railways in the area of Budapest. p. 148

KOZLEKEDÉSTUDOMÁNYI SZEMLE. (Közlekedés- és közlekedéstudományi Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (FEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

ERTL, Robert, dr.

The Southern Railroad Station is being rebuilt. Magy ep ipar 11 no.6:
241-245 '62.

ERTL, Robert, dr., a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

Reconstruction of the Budapest Southern Railroad Station. Kozl tud
sz 12 no.9:385-392 S '62.

1. Magyar Államvasutak Vasutervezo U.V. főmérnöke, és "Közleke-
destudományi Szemle" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

ENRI, Robert, dr.

Necessity of building island platforms. Vasut 14 no. 9:14-15 S '64.

1. Railroad Planning Enterprise, Hungarian State Railways, Budapest.

BINA, Jaroslav, ERTL, Tibor

Radiation vulcanization of silicone rubber. Jaderna energie
9 no.4:125-127 Ap '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav kablov a izolantov, Bratislava.

ERTL, Tobert, dr., a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa, főmérnök

Modernization of railroad stations with island platforms.
Közl tud sz 13 no.8:353-359 Ag'63

1. MÁV Vasuttermelő U.V.; "Közlekedéstudományi Szemle"
szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General Biology - General Hydrobiology. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38104.

Author : Ertl, Yurish.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Plankton of Astatic Waters in the Vicinity of
the Orav Reservoir.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 5, 352-361.

Abstract: A study was conducted of plankton in shallow pools which settled on the territory of the Orav Reservoir after partial water draining. Lists are given of phytoplankton and zooplankton organisms. Two pool groups are listed (on mineral substrate and on peat moss), which differ in depth, pH value, and composition of zooplankton species. It seems that after the reservoir is refilled, the peat moss exerts no effect on the quality of the water.

Card 1/1

ERTLI, A.A.

Atelectasis following surgery in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Probl. tub. 41. no.3:40-45'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz 1-go legoshnokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. -kand.
med. nauk P.A.Semenkin) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand. med. nauk T.P.
Mochalova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof.
D.D.Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(LUNGS—COLLAPSE) (LUNGS—SURGERY)

SEMENKIN, P.A.; ERTLI, A.A.; KARANYCHEVA, V.N.

Surgical treatment of children and adolescents with primary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 43 no.2:24-28 '64.

(MIL 14 11)

1. 1-ye legchno-khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (rav. i kord.med. nauk P.A.Semenkin) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - kand.med.nauk I.P.Mochalova; zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti prof. D.B.Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

ERTL, Milan; ERTLOVA, Eva; LAC, Jan; VRANOVSKY, Marian

Bibliographic survey of the hydrofauna of the Czechoslovak section of the Danube during the year 1918-1958. In German. Biologia 16 no.1:57-73 '61.
(EEAI 10:7)

1. Biologisches Institut der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung der Zoologie, Bratislava.
(DANUBE RIVER) (CZECHOSLOVAKIA--FRESH-WATER FAUNA)

ERTLOVA, Eva: Biology Institute (Biologicky institut) of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"Chironomidae of the Danube."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 8, 1963; pp 612-620.

Abstract [German article]: Ecologic study of larvae of Danubian zoobenthic species: 2 of Tanypodinae, 9 of Orthocladicinae, 12 of Chironomariae and 5 of Tanytarsariae are described. Table shows habitat (sand, river bottom, free-swimming, etc.). One German, 1 Bulgarian, 5 Soviet and 7 Czech references.

1/1

L 59582-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020535

CZ/0049/64/000/009/0666/0674

AUTHOR: Ertlova, Eva (Ertlova, Yeva) (Graduate biologist)

13
B

TITLE: Contribution to the knowledge about zoobenthos of Poprad Mountain Lake

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 9, 1964, 666-674

TOPIC TAGS: biologic ecology, entomology, microbiology, surface water

ABSTRACT: The zoobenthos in the lake is quite developed; the most frequent form are worms, namely *Pelosclex ferox*. Next come larvae of mosquitos namely *Eutanytarsus* gr. *gregarius*, *Procladius* sp. and *Psectrocladius* gr. *psilopterus*. Among the Chironomidae the most frequently found are *Procladius* gr. *olivacea* and *Eutanytarsus* gr. *gregarius*. In September 62 and April 63 larvae of genus *Sergentia* were found. The greatest thickness of zoobenthos is found in the deepest part of the lake; 11,381 benthos per sq. meter were found in Apr. 63, 95.9% of which were *Oligochaeta*.

Card 1/2

L 59582-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020535

Near the shore the maximum density of 4,174 / sq. m was found. Certain differences were found between the kinds of benthos found by HRABE in 1942, and the findings of the author. Macropelopia and Trichotomesa found by him have practically disappeared.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie hydrobiologie, Bratislava (Department of Hydrobiology, Biological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar64

ENCL:)00

SUB CODE: LS,ES

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 019

JPRS

dm
Card 2/2

ERTSEGOVATS, VASICH

YUGOSLAVIA/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9686

Author : Ertsegovats, Vasich

Inst : -

Title : A Study of Duration of Immunity Created After Vaccination
Against Rabies by Khempt's method.

Orig Pub : Acta veterin., 1956, 6, 3-4, 54-56

Abstract : The vaccine injected hypodermically into rabbits at a
dose of 10 ml protected them for a period of 8 months
from development of disease, brought about by introduc-
tion of 2 ml of the street virus strain.

Card 1/1

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biologii imeni N.F.Gamalei (dir. deystvitetel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. V.D.Timakov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(INFLAMMATION, experimental,

*eff. of various cond. of CNS)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

*eff. of funct. state on exper. inflama.)

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(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

eff. of denervation of organ on develop. of necrosis after intracutaneous admin. of Micrococcus pyogenes in rabbit)

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, experimental,

pyogenes, eff. of denervation of organ on develop of necrosis after intracutaneous admin. of Micrococcus pyogenes culture in rabbit)

(NECROSIS, experimental,

eff. of denervation of organ on develop. of necrosis after intracutaneous admin. of Micrococcus pyogenes culture in rabbit)

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USSR/Medicine - Pneumococci, Antibiotics, Antihistaminics

FD-2316

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Author : Ertuganova, Z. A.

Title : The combined action of antibiotics and antihistaminics in pneumococci infections

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 49-51, Feb 1955

Abstract : Treatment of experimental pneumococcal infections of rabbits indicated that penicillin and dimedrol reinforce each other's effect. Penicillin and dimedrol exert a similar action: the first suppresses the formation of toxic substances by the bacteria, while the second, being an antihistaminic, counteracts phlogogenic substances, particularly histamine, which produce inflammation. Six graphs.

Institution : Division of Infection Pathology and Experimental Therapy, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Academy Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted : December 12, 1953

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